REMARKS

Claims 1-30 remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-9, 15-24 and 30 over Haartsen

In the Office Action, claims 1-4, 7-9, 15-19, 22-24 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0131486 to Haartsen ("Haartsen"), with claims 5, 6, 20 and 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Haartsen. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-9, 15-24 and 30 recite a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis.

Haartsen appears to disclose a system and method for training a radio receiver to mitigate the effects of ISI caused by multi-path (Abstract). A flag within a header of a packet identifies a corresponding reference training sequence (See Haartsen, Abstract). An equalizer includes numerous parameters that are adjusted on the basis of measurements of a channel's signal-affecting characteristics to correct or compensate for ISI (See Haartsen, paragraph 0031). The received training sequence is compared at the receiver with a stored, locally-generated, or otherwise known reference training sequence, the difference between the two used to set equalizer parameters (See Haartsen, paragraph 0032). A receivers receives a known training sequence in each packet that is inserted by the transmitter (See Haartsen, paragraph 0037).

Haartsen relies on a method similar to the method disclosed by the Applicants in the Applicants' Background of Related Art. Applicants' Background of Related Art discloses a training sequence that is a predefined preamble (e.g., 64 symbols) in **each Home PNA network packet frame**. Haartsen discloses a known <u>training sequence that is in **each** packet</u> that is inserted by the transmitter. In contrast to Haartsen, Applicants' claimed features <u>perform a table look-up in a</u>

station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets, as recited by claims 1-9, 15-24 and 30.

A benefit of a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis is, e.g., increased performance and reduced cost. With the prior art, an equalizer must be re-trained from scratch for reception of <u>each packet network frame</u>, with the same for timing recovery circuits, an AGC, and any echo canceler. The prior art's blind training has to accommodate different communication channels and/or different Ethernet types, which significantly impacts performance and/or cost. In contrast, performing training and storing those results <u>for a particular station ID</u> eliminates having to perform a training sequence for each packet from that particular station ID, increased performance and reducing associated processing cost. The cited prior art fails to disclose or suggest the claimed features having such benefits.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-9, 15-24 and 30 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 10-13 and 25-27 over Haartsen in view of Okamoto

In the Office Action, claims 10-13 and 25-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Haartsen in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,950,433 to Okamoto ("Okamoto"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 10-13 and 25-27 recite a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis.

As discussed above, Haartsen fails to disclose or suggest a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 10-13 and 25-27.

The Office Action relies on Okamoto to disclose an auxiliary header that includes a source address (See Office Action, page 6). However, Okamoto's invention is directed toward converting an address for packets being sent between different networks (See Abstract). Okamoto's invention has <u>NOTHING</u> to do with determining training values for a receiver, much less disclose or suggest a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 10-13 and 25-27.

Thus, even if it were obvious to modify Haartsen with the disclosure of Okamoto (which it is not), the theoretical result would <u>STILL</u> fail to disclose or suggest a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 10-13 and 25-27.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 10-13 and 25-27 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 14 and 29 over Haartsen in view of Chung

In the Office Action, claims 14 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Haartsen in view of U.S. Patent

No. 6,731,618 to Chung et al. ("Chung"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 14 and 29 recite a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis.

As discussed above, Haartsen fails to disclose or suggest a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 14 and 29.
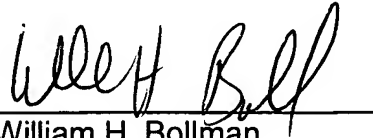
The Office Action relies on Chung to disclose auxiliary coding that is provided in a signal independent from a signal including a data packet (See Office Action, page 7). Thus, even if Chung discloses auxiliary coding that is provided in a signal independent from a signal including a data packet, Haartsen modified by Chung would <u>STILL</u> fail to disclose or suggest a system and method of providing auxiliary coding comprising a station ID parameter of a transmitting home network device to a receiver, wherein the auxiliary coding is used to <u>perform a table look-up in a station pre-training table to determine one or more training values associated with data packets</u> on a packet-by-packet basis, as recited by claims 14 and 29.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 14 and 29 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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